

## Yemeni leaders begin union talks

SANA (R) — Officials clamped tight security on Sanaa on Tuesday as the leaders of North and South Yemen met for talks on prospects of uniting the two states. The secretary-general of the ruling South Yemen Socialist Party, Ali Salem Al Baith, and a high-level delegation arrived Tuesday for talks aimed at forming a united Yemen. Mr. Baith and North Yemeni President Ali Abdallah Saleh had an hour of private talks and then joined ministers from both sides in an open session. Mr. Baith's motorcade was heavily guarded with armed security men along the road from the airport to the presidential palace and on roof tops, while two helicopters flew above. This is the first visit by Mr. Baith to Sanaa since he became the party's head following fighting between Marxist factions in January 1986 ousted the party leader, President Ali Naser Mohammad, who now lives in Sanaa and leads an opposition front. Opposition sources here say more than 25,000 supporters followed them to North Yemen since the fighting, but South Yemeni President Hader Abu Baker Al Attas said only 6,000 people fled to the north.

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## Bomb explodes in Israeli bus

TEL AVIV (AP) — A bomb exploded on a city bus Tuesday during afternoon rush hour near Jaffa, a police spokeswoman said. There were no injuries among the 30 people that were aboard, Israel army radio reported. It said the bomb was apparently planted near the roof of the bus and caused light damage. The explosion occurred on a busy street in Jaffa.

## Israel reportedly tests nuclear missile

GENEVA (AP) — The International Defence Review reported Tuesday that Israel had successfully test-fired a new nuclear-capable medium-range missile into the Mediterranean Sea. Quoting informed U.S. sources, the Geneva-based monthly said in its latest edition that the "Jericho II" missile covered 820 kilometres on the test, almost twice the distance reached on a previous test. "The maximum range is projected soon to be as much as 1,450 kilometres," the magazine quoted the unidentified sources as saying. It said the test was monitored by U.S. "intelligence gathering assets" and was viewed by the sources as "significant because it means that Israeli missiles armed with nuclear warheads are now or will soon be able to attack all potential hostile capitals, including Baghdad."

## Hassan II meets Tunisian envoys

RABAT (R) — Two senior Tunisian envoys left Morocco on Tuesday after conferring with King Hassan. The national news agency MAP said the king received Amor Chadli, director of cabinet of President Habib Bourguiba who is also acting foreign minister, and Hedi Baccouche, Tunisian minister of social affairs. The agency said they delivered a message from Mr. Bourguiba to the monarch but it gave no details. Their visit to Morocco is the latest in a series of intensive high-level consultations recently among the Maghreb states of Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia to pave the way for an eventual North African union.

## France questions 3 in bombing case

PARIS (R) — Three Lebanese have been questioned by the DST, the French counter-espionage service, in connection with the spate of five bombings that killed 11 people in Paris last September. Interior Ministry sources said Tuesday. The sources did not give details of the questioning, beyond saying that the Lebanese were detained on Tuesday evening.

## Britain expels Bulgarian diplomat

LONDON (R) — Britain ordered out Bulgaria's military attaché in London for suspected espionage on Tuesday and told Soba any retaliation against British diplomats would be entirely unjustified. Colonel Ivan Pavlov Djambov was given 14 days to leave because of what a Foreign Office spokesman said were "activities incompatible with his status," a phrase normally used to indicate spying.

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## U.S. spurns Soviet proposal for talks on Gulf

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States on Tuesday turned down a Soviet proposal for talks between the two countries on the Gulf, the White House announced.

White House spokesman Marvin Fitzwater told reporters the administration believed the United Nations Security Council was "the proper forum" for dealing with the Gulf conflict.

In Moscow earlier Tuesday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyatoshhev said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan saying the two superpowers had good prospects for cooperation in the area.

"The message says that some statements by the U.S. administration seem to be evidence of the American side's interest in connection with Soviet proposals on the Gulf," Pyatoshhev told a news briefing.

"If this is a correct impression, then we would be prepared to discuss this issue with the United States more specifically in any format that is convenient for the president," Fitzwater told reporters that Mr. Gorbachev's letter, received on Friday, was in reply to a letter that Mr. Reagan had sent to members of the Security Council urging support for a resolution carrying an end to the war.

The resolution was adopted unanimously on Monday.

The spokesman said Mr. Gorbachev's reply dealt primarily with the Gulf and was "generally positive," but he refused to give details of its contents.

Asked about Moscow's proposal for superpower talks on the Gulf, Fitzwater said: "The president sent his letters to the U.N. countries indicating he thought that was the appropriate forum in which to consider this issue; especially at this time, and we still think that is the proper forum."

Mr. Gorbachev's letter was in response to a letter he received from the president a few days ago, Pyatoshhev said.

Mr. Gorbachev's letter set out Moscow's view that there were two main causes of tension in the Gulf — the bloodshed of the Iran-Iraq war and the U.S. naval presence in the region.

"An enormous amount of U.S. naval power is concentrated in a limited space," Pyatoshhev said. "This concentration of naval forces is devoid of all sense and could be a detonator for a major conflict."

Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Reagan in his letter that he shared the president's view that results were achieved when the superpowers acted in unison, Pyatoshhev said.

The Soviet Union believed the Monday's Security Council's resolution, which ordered an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war, could bring about peace.

"The implementation of the items in the document could bring about peace in the region," he said. "Today, priority is to be given to the peace-keeping functions of the U.N. secretary-general (Javier Perez de Cuellar)."

Pyatoshhev also reiterated the Soviet Union's July 3 offer to withdraw its warships in the Gulf if other foreign powers did the same. He said the Soviet Union now has three minesweepers and one frigate in the Gulf.

In Washington, Mr. Reagan on Monday praised the Security Council resolution as an "historic step" toward ending "the increasingly dangerous conflict between Iran and Iraq."

In a statement released after the council's unanimous vote to approve the resolution, the president said the move offers "a rare opportunity for a reduction of tensions and a just peace" in the Gulf region.

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## Iraq sees U.N. demand as positive but Iran says no

Perez de Cuellar awaits official word from Baghdad and Tehran

Combined agency dispatches

IRAQ on Tuesday welcomed Monday's United Nations Security Council resolution ordering an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war as positive but Iran rejected the world body's demand as unjust.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein conferred with the ruling Revolutionary Command Council to study the resolution. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted an official spokesman as saying that the first Iraqi reaction to the resolution was positive.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry contending that the U.N. had "ignored Iraq's responsibility in resorting to force and starting the war" in 1980, said in a statement carried by Tehran Radio: "For this reason, the recent resolution

will not have the slightest effect in inhibiting or reducing the scale of the war."

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said the statement charged that American intervention in the Gulf was "a blatant violation of the council resolution, rendering it null and void."

U.S. warships are due to escort Kuwaiti tankers registered under the American flag to protect them from Iranian attack. The Iranians have been raiding

Kuwaiti vessels and other ships linked to the Gulf emirate, charging that Kuwait supports Iraq and has threatened to attack the U.S. escorts as well.

In another report on the statement, IRNA said the Foreign Ministry had "spurned" the resolution and an informed political source had rejected it.

The source was not identified by name or position.

The Iraqi spokesman quoted by IRNA said: "Our primary impression regarding the text of the resolution is positive."

He said Iraq would make its considered response to the resolution after a meeting of the country's National Assembly, which Baghdad Television reported would meet Wednesday.

President Hussein met Revolutionary Command Council and the regional leadership of the

ruling Baath Party to discuss the resolution.

Diplomats said Iraq, which has accepted previous council resolutions, was expected to accept the demand for a ceasefire since it corresponded with Iraq's demand for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

They said Baghdad would probably announce that it would abide by the resolution and halt military action provided that Iran did likewise.

The spokesman said Iraq would probably give its formal response to the resolution before Friday.

Baghdad's U.N. envoy, Ismat Kittani, told the council that Iraq had always recognised U.N. jurisdiction in the conflict.

But political analysts said Iraq might express some caution since

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## Jordan welcomes U.N. demand and urges world community to enforce it

Combined agency dispatches

AMMAN — Foreign Minister Taha Al Masihi on Tuesday welcomed Monday's United Nations Security Council resolution demanding an end to the Iran-Iraq war and urged the international community to be ready to enforce it.

"The unanimous adoption (of the resolution) is a landmark and it will certainly help to de-escalate the war and tensions on land and in the Gulf," Mr. Masihi was quoted as saying by Reuter.

Mr. Masihi said the resolution was significant because of its mandatory nature and because it was passed unanimously with the full cooperation of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

"Its importance will be realised in the next stage when the international community enforces it," Mr. Masihi told Reuter.

"We call on the 15 members of the Security Council and the international community to keep high the credibility of their resolution and implement its provisions."

The resolution demanded that Iran and Iraq halt their war forthwith.

Mr. Masihi said Jordan and the

Arabs had long called for "such a firm, courageous, international action."

He predicted that the resolution would be more effective than previous ones because "many powers have realised that Iran is blackmailing the world, that the continuation of the war is becoming absurd and destructive and... because of the danger of the concentration of such numbers of forces in a small area."

Two U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers are due to sail to the Gulf under U.S. navy escort. Britain, France and the Soviet Union also have naval forces in the Gulf region.

Mr. Masihi said a U.S.-Iranian military showdown in the Gulf was possible because of what he described as Iranian irrationality.

"Since the Iranians have failed to reach any kind of victory on land against the Iraqi forces, the Iranian leadership might divert the attention of their people to... the United States. I believe confrontation with the U.S. is a popular issue in Iran," he said.

Jordan's reading was that Washington would not react unless severely provoked but would not take any provocation lightly, he said. "If the Iranians succeed against the Americans in

(Continued on page 5)

## 2 reflagged tankers poised to sail; U.S. ready to respond to any attack

Combined agency dispatches

A HEAVILY armed American armada on Tuesday prepared to escort two U.S.-registered Kuwaiti tankers into the Gulf's perilous waters and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said the U.S. was prepared to respond to any Iranian attack on the vessels.

Tehran said flags on shipping in the Gulf would not affect Iran's "response" to any future Iraqi attacks and threatened to "show the Reagan administration that to tangle with a revolutionary nation will have no other fruit other than regret for the aggressors."

Shortly before reading out this commentary, Tehran Radio said an Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) naval patrol had seized the crews of three small Kuwaiti boats in the Gulf.

The radio quoted a statement from IRGC headquarters as saying the vessels were "Kuwaiti spy boats."

It did not say when the seizure took place or how many people were involved.

The American flag was hoisted over two Kuwaiti vessels Tuesday off the United Arab Emirates port of Khor Fakkan in the Arabian Sea, south of the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the Gulf.

The two ships, the 401,362-tonne Bridgeton, formerly the Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. vessel Al Rekka, and the Gas Prince, formerly the Al Minagish, are the first of 11 Kuwaiti vessels due to be reflagged.

Reuter, which carried an exclu-

sive interview with Mr. Weinberger on Tuesday, said the U.S. secretary refused to be drawn on when the two ships will set sail to the Gulf. However, sources quoted by various news agencies, including Reuter and AP, expected the tankers to begin the 880-kilometre journey to Kuwait late Tuesday or early Wednesday.

Mr. Weinberger reaffirmed U.S. resolve to go through with the protection of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers and said the American fleet was ready to respond to any Iranian attack.

"We believe we have the capabilities to do that — both in the air and on the sea — and we will certainly exercise those capabilities to protect the shipping," Mr. Weinberger told Reuter.

Mr. Weinberger said Washington too will not inform Tehran when U.S. navy ships and jet fighters escort Kuwaiti tankers flying American flags through the Gulf.

"That would be giving legitimacy to some sort of sovereign control that Iran has over the Gulf — that is not the case," Mr. Weinberger said.

"This is normal commercial shipping of a non-belligerent nation to non-belligerent ports. Under those circumstances, you don't ask anybody permission. You don't give notification — and we don't plan to do so," he said.

He said Washington must play a legitimate role in a region torn by the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war or risk its rival superpower, the Soviet Union, increasing its

(Continued on page 5)

## Palestinians appeal for Syrian help to ward off Amal assault

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Heavy clashes flared on Tuesday for a fifth day around Palestinian refugee camps east of Sidon and Palestinian groups asked Syria to deploy observers to help end the fighting.

No casualties were reported in a two-hour exchange of fire between Palestinians and the Shi'ite Amal militia near Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

Five people have been killed and 21 wounded in the past five days in the worst Amal-Palestinian clashes for three months.

The Palestinian Resistance

(Continued on page 5)

## French-Iranian talks deadlocked

PARIS (Agencies) — Talks between France and Iran on bringing home their respective diplomats from each other's capitals were deadlocked on Tuesday over an Iranian embassy interpreter's refusal to give evidence on his alleged terrorist links, French officials said.

We have reached an issue which is totally blocking all discussions," said Bernard Bosson, minister for European affairs.

Other officials said France was not setting any deadline to resolve the diplomatic crisis over interpreter Vahid Gorji and was prepared to wait months if necessary.

"We are not desperate to have a solution tomorrow," said a senior official, speaking to Reuter on condition he was not named.

France, which broke diplomatic

## Regent receives Iraqi message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, the Regent, on Tuesday received a message addressed in His Majesty King Hussein from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The message dealt with the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war and Monday's United Nations Security Council call for an immediate ceasefire, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. The message was delivered to the Regent by Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali, who is also a member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. Earlier in the day, President Hussein chaired a meeting in Baghdad of the Revolutionary Command Council and the Baath Party to study the Security Council resolution, which was passed unanimously Monday night. Reports from Iraq said the first Iraqi response to the U.N. move was positive and the Iraqi government was expected to formally convey its stand to the U.N. on Wednesday after a meeting of the Iraqi Parliament.

CROWN PRINCE LEAVES FOR GENEVA: His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein is sworn in as Regent in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday before the Crown Prince and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvat left for Geneva on a visit that would also take them to France. During the visit, the Crown Prince will address the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development currently held in Geneva (Petra photo)

## Abdul Meguid rebuts Shamir's 'alternatives'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad Esam Abdul Meguid on Tuesday rebutted point-by-point Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's proposed alternatives to an international Middle East peace conference.

Over the issue of a peace conference, he said his contacts here had been useful and rewarding. He stressed the urgency of convening a peace conference this year.

Cabinet minister Ezer Weizman, an architect of Israel's 1979 treaty with Egypt, said he told Mr. Abdul Meguid the Israeli deadlock was just a passing phase.

"I believe that the people of Israel will realise the peace is so important for the future of this generation and the generation to come... that it will vote in a government that has peace as its prime objective," he told Reuters.

## Hizbollah vows to fight France with extremism

**BAALBEK, Lebanon (R)** — Thousands of pro-Iranian militants vowing to fight France with extremism marched through the streets of Baalbek on Tuesday to demonstrate their anger with French policy towards Iran.

"The steadfast people cannot be humiliated, terrorism is the only solution," chanted a crowd of more than 3,500 Hizbollah (Party of God) fighters, black-clad women and Shi'ite clergymen, punching the air with their fists.

"Chirac tell Mitterrand terrorists are everywhere. Chirac tell Mitterrand Iran cannot be humiliated," they shouted, referring to French President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Paris cut ties with Tehran on Friday after an 18-day crisis triggered by French demands for an Iranian embassy interpreter to submit to questions about bombings in Paris last September.

Baalbek, 80 kilometres northeast of Beirut, is a Shi'ite town in the Bekaa Valley and since 1982 has been a stronghold for hundreds of Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Iran-trained Hizbollah militants.

At least 20 Revolutionary Guards and scores of Hizbollah fighters brandishing assault rifles kept security tight for the march as people crowded balconies and streets to watch.

The demonstrators included at least 300 bearded Hizbollah fighters wearing olive green fatigues and green or red headbands.

They carried Iranian and Hizbollah flags and portraits of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The demonstrators burned French, American and Israeli flags and stamped on dummies of Mr. Mitterrand and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

"You threaten us with your fleets in the Gulf," they shouted, referring to a U.S. convoy about to sail to Kuwait to protect U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers from attack. "Remember the graves of our marines in Lebanon."

Two pro-Iranian suicide truck bomb drivers killed more than 300 U.S. Marines and French troops in Lebanon in October 1983, precipitating the withdrawal of a U.S.-led multinational force backing the pro-Western government of the time.

Hizbollah and the other Iranian-backed groups have already formally threatened that French interests may be attacked because of its conflict with Iran.

French troops carrying assault rifles and wearing flak jackets have tightened security around French institutions in both west Beirut and the east of the city since the break in Franco-Iranian ties.

"We are more cautious than before but we are carrying on

with our work as usual," a French embassy spokesman said.

Seven French nationals are among 28 foreigners missing, believed kidnapped, in Lebanon. Hizbollah is believed to hold some of them, but the militants deny any link with kidnappers.

Statements by pro-Iranian kidnappers have demanded changes in French policy in the Middle East in return for the hostages' freedom.

An anonymous caller to international news agencies in Beirut said on Saturday that one of the kidnap groups had decided to kill two kidnapped French diplomats but their bodies have not been found and the call was not answered.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said Monday the French government would "do its utmost in dignity and in firmness" to try to free the kidnappers.

France's efforts to improve relations with Tehran succeeded in securing the release of five French hostages last year.

Tuesday's demonstration in Baalbek was sponsored by the command of the estimated 3,000 Revolutionary Guards in Lebanon and Hizbollah to denounce the U.N. Security Council resolution, a joint statement said.

Hizbollah leader Sheikh Taifi, addressing the demonstrators, said: "All the Muslims of the world support Imam Khomeini and reject an end to the war."

As the protesters chanted "Allah Akbar," Sheikh Taifi warned: "The battle starts today. The waters of the Gulf will become a cemetery for the Americans."

The Revolutionary Guards, fanatical followers of Ayatollah Khomeini, first came to Lebanon in June 1982 to fight against Israel's invading army.

The guards have since established bases in Baalbek, and helped train and arm Hizbollah. The fundamentalist faction is now one of the main militias in war-plagued Lebanon.

Syrian troops, who control the Bekaa, manned sandbagged positions around Baalbek as the noisy demonstration took place.

The U.S. ambassador in Beirut, John Kelly, said after a meeting with Sunni Muslim Grand Mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled Monday's Security Council resolution could bring peace to war-torn Lebanon. "If there is a settlement of the war in the Gulf, I think it could have some positive effects on Lebanon," he did not elaborate.

## W.Germany to urge Iran to settle row with France

**BONN (R)** — West Germany will stand by France in its embassy dispute with Iran when Iran's foreign minister visits Bonn later this week, but it will not sever diplomatic relations with Tehran, Foreign Minister Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Thursday.

Government sources described

the visit, the first by an Iranian foreign minister here since the 1979 revolution, as "a very delicate mission."

Mr. Schaefer said there was no point in West Germany following France's actions in severing relations with Iran and each country blockaded the other's embassy.

"I know definitely that France is in a difficult position at the moment and it can only welcome the fact that in the talks we will stand at its side and try to make the best of the current situation," Mr. Schaefer told Reuters in an interview.

Iran's ambassador to West

**Cypriot government offers to disband armed forces**

**NICOSIA (AP)** — Cyprus has offered to disband its armed forces and cancel all weapons orders if Turkey withdraws its troops from the island, government spokesman Petros Voskarides said Tuesday.

The offer was made by Foreign Minister George Lacovides to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar earlier this month, Voskarides said.

He added that the U.N. chief said he would relay the offer to Turkey, but there had been no response from Ankara yet.

There has been a palpable increase of tension on the divided island following reports both sides were building up their armaments.

Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders have traded charges that the arms buildup were a prelude to an attack by the other side.

The tension increased during month-long demonstrations on both sides leading up to the 13th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus July 21, 1974.

The Turks invaded to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority in the wake of a short-lived coup by

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## Khartoum says 17 relief agencies must leave

**KHARTOUM (R)** — A top Sudanese relief official says that at least 17 foreign private relief agencies will have to leave the country because of malpractices, including smuggling and black marketing.

"There have been cases when some of these organisations engaged in selling contraband and created a black market in the name of relief," Mohammad Kamel Shawki, Sudan's commissioner for relief and rehabilitation, told Reuters.

"They were even selling fancy dresses smuggled from abroad," he said.

Attorney General Abdal Mahmoud Al Haj Saleh announced earlier this month that 20 private agencies had been told to leave because they were not registered with the government.

Neither Mr. Shawki nor Mr. Saleh identified the offending agencies but they were apparently speaking about the same group.

Mr. Shawki estimated that about 80 private relief agencies had been operating in Sudan since it was hit by a devastating drought and famine in 1984-86.

He said some of them had collaborated with the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which is fighting government troops for more autonomy in south Sudan.

"Whenever this was found out, it was dealt with firmly," he said without giving details.

Khartoum newspapers have often reported that some private relief agencies have contacted the rebels and bypassed the authorities to deliver relief supplies to areas under rebel control.

Several relief workers were expelled from the south late last year after local authorities accused them of espionage and interference in Sudan's internal affairs.

## Mubarak: Egypt has no plan to attack Libya

**CAIRO (Agencies)** — President Hosni Mubarak said Tuesday Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi was creating problems with Egypt but Cairo had no plans to attack Libya.

He said his country showed good faith when it returned to Tripoli one of three Libyan military planes which landed in Egypt with defecting air force officers this year.

The Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Mr. Mubarak telling reporters after a guardia ceremony of army officers:

"We shall not harm the people of Libya. We cannot strike against them ... we have no problem with the Libyan leader but he is the one who creates problems."

"They were even selling fancy dresses smuggled from abroad," he said.

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## About time

IN a unique demonstration of international cooperation and unanimity, the United Nations Security Council on Monday adopted a decisive resolution "demanding" an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war and withdrawal of Iraqi and Iranian forces to internationally recognised boundaries "without delay." The resolution, which came after six months of consultations among the permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council, has heralded a historic consensus among the "Big Five" in the principal organ of the United Nations system for maintaining peace and security worldwide. The political symbolism provided by the high-level participation of so many foreign ministers, including those of the U.S., France, Great Britain, Italy, West Germany, Argentina and the United Arab Emirates, in Monday's session, has underscored the seriousness with which the international community has come to view the Iran-Iraq war and its determination to end it. Thus in a demonstration of rare joint political will and decisiveness, the Security Council finally acted and ordered an end to hostilities between the antagonists in the Gulf. In this context at least, the resolution constitutes a new breed of U.N. actions which we hope will be repeated again in other situations threatening international peace and security.

That Iran has rejected the resolution should not change matters. Iranian officials have already been served with notice that if they do not abide by the terms and principles of the resolution, the Security Council will take steps, including sanctions against Iran, ranging from complete or partial interruption of economic relations, and the suspension of all rail, sea, postal, radio and other means of communications, to the severance of diplomatic relations. The Security Council is also to consider an arms embargo against Iran.

We hail the U.N. resolution and hope that Iran will reconsider its hasty rejection. The war between Iran and Iraq is already well into its seventh year, longer than either WW I or WW II. The world and the peoples of both warring countries have waited too long for an end to the fighting, which has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands, and has devastated the entire social and economic fabric of both countries.

On the role of third parties to the conflict, the resolution merely "called" upon other states "to exercise the utmost restraint and to refrain from any act which may lead to further escalation and widening of the conflict." One would have hoped that the sponsors of the resolution used stronger words. Why not "demand" that other countries refrain from any act which could contribute to the further escalation and widening of the conflict? If the international community can "order" or "demand" the warring parties to end their hostilities, why can't it "demand" all other states to do likewise and stop fuelling the war machines of the belligerents?

After all, it is such "other" states which kept arms and ammunition flowing to Iran, making the continuation of the war possible. In other respects, the resolution of the U.N. Security Council is proper and timely and, hopefully, will be decisive. The world can now sigh with relief, albeit much delayed and overdue.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: World calls for war end

THE United Nations Security Council has passed a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf conflict and a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognised boundaries. The unanimous resolution which is backed by the international community at large took so long to be formulated in order to secure the support of all council members without exception. This is needed so that the implementation of the resolution could be carried out with full backing from the world community. World nations clearly want Iraq and Iran to sit at the negotiating table and discuss ways of ending their disputes and eliminate causes that led to the outbreak of the hostilities. This unanimous vote at the Security Council constitutes only the first step towards bringing about peace to the Gulf region. Only when the resolution is implemented and the two parties abide by its articles can this resolution be considered as a success. This success depends largely on the two parties themselves but also on the superpowers and other major world nations which can properly deal with Iran's continued rejection of peace bids and its refusal to reach a settlement with its Arab neighbours. The Security Council members who issued the resolution have a serious responsibility towards seeing to it that Iran does not transform the decision into a piece paper or a number, referred to in future deliberations at international forums without any implementation. The Security Council should implement its resolution in order to preserve the credibility and the reputation of the world organisation and to restore peace and security in the Gulf.

### Al Dustour: Sabah defines Kuwait's policies

SHEIKH Sa'ad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, Kuwait's heir apparent, Monday defined Kuwait's position with regard to the Gulf conflict and the current developments in the Gulf zone. He said that his country does not seek to escalate tension in the region or to step up war activity or create a confrontation between superpowers in the Gulf. The refloating of Kuwaiti ships he said is a purely commercial procedure imposed on Kuwait in view of Iran's continued attempts to prevent Kuwait from exporting its oil. Although the problem of exporting oil is on the top of priorities for Kuwait, its leaders have been appealing to world nations and the superpowers to stop the war which is responsible for the present tension, and the current difficulties facing Kuwait. Kuwait is therefore seeking an end to the war that has killed many people and destroyed Arab and Iranian economies, and not seeking to achieve selfish interests in the troubled zone. This Kuwaiti appeal to the international community does not belie that country's sense of affiliation to the Arab Nation, neither does its present position prompt it to shirk its responsibility towards helping Iraq in the war. Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdullah reiterated that Iraq is part of the Arab Nation and any aggression on that country should be considered as an act of aggression on Kuwait and the rest of the Arab Nation.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Iran rejects peace call

TEHRAN'S rulers have in advance rejected the U.N. Security Council resolution calling on Iran and Iraq to stop the war and to withdraw forces to internationally recognised borders. Instead, they issued more threats against all vessels sailing in the Gulf particularly against French tankers, and continue to issue threats against Kuwaiti tankers with American flags. This attitude reflects Iran's disregard of the United Nations Security Council and its determination to abort the international community's hopes for peace and an end to the bloodshed. By adopting this stand, the Tehran rulers are escalating the tension in the whole Gulf zone. But the world community has and should practise its own means for putting an end to this arrogance and the seven-year-old war that caused so much suffering. The council resolution which was adopted unanimously states that sanctions and penalties would be imposed on any party which does not abide by the resolution and its articles.

# 200 years of U.S. constitution

## The perfect document for an imperfect society

Jim Wright

The author is the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. This article is adapted from a speech he made in Washington in May.

"WE the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union."

That's the way they began it. And there is something in those words peculiarly fitting to our experience.

The society which gave birth to the constitution was not perfect. Perhaps they did not dare to dream that we would ever attain the goal of social perfection. But they dared to aim at the goal and to create an instrument which succeeding generations of imperfect creatures might use to work toward that goal of a "more perfect union."

America in 1787 was troubled. Times were hard. The Articles of Confederation were breaking apart. States levied taxes on one another's goods, and nobody paid taxes to the central government, which was deeply in debt and could not maintain an army.

The political history of the United States can be written in a steady, continuous expansion of civil rights, of economic opportunity, and of social equality. None of these is yet perfected, but how very far we've come.

And all of it has been done under the Constitution, using its procedures and its protections. It is true enough that its 55 authors

compromised and temporised with moral absolutes and that in one such compromise they formally counted each slave as three-fifths of a person. The very fact that we now can be horrified at that is testimony to our growth and a tribute to the vitality of our charter document.

No, the Constitution did not ordain instant utopia. It was a creature of its time. But it was not bound to the mores of its time, and therein is its genius. It set in motion the machinery for achievement in each succeeding age a continuous social revolution through peaceful means.

It was under the rubric of the Constitution that we established the Bill of Rights, validated universal manhood suffrage, abolished slavery, adopted the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments, gave the vote to women and extended women's rights, provided direct election of Senators, enacted voting rights laws, and opened the public schools to all without discrimination.

The Constitution is not a static document. It is not anchored in time. It has tensile strength and contains its own righting gyroscope. That's why it has endured

for these 200 years.

John Adams wrote: "I must study politics and war that my sons may have the liberty to study mathematics and philosophy ... in order to give their children the right to study painting, poetry, and music."

Those words set a theme for what has come to be called the American Dream. Throughout almost all of our history, the American people have followed a path of upward mobility — not just for the few, but for the average American — for all of us.

The path has not always been smooth, nor the journey comfortable. We've progressed sporadically, in fits and starts, sometimes lurching, sometimes stopping.

During the 1960s, for example, we marched litigiously through an era of great social concern and governmental activism — as we had done in the 1930s. For the past 15 years or so we have paused to catch our breath, to enjoy our comforts and bask in our freedoms. Now we may be poised at the starting gate of a new epoch of social change.

In "The Angry Young Man," a young woman intercedes in an argument between her father and

her husband. "Father, don't you see?" she pleads. "You are both angry. You are angry because the world is changing so fast, and be is angry because the world is changing so slowly."

Just so, the Constitution contains and controls the anger of both conservative and liberal. It guarantees that each may have his say, but does not guarantee that either will get his way.

Toward the end of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, Ben Franklin pleaded that each delegate "on this occasion, doubt a little of your own infallibility."

Yes, they were imperfect, as human nature is imperfect. Precisely because it is imperfect, they developed a system capable of accommodating its imperfections and of curbing its excesses. In their delicate contrived balance of power, and their careful delineation of the bounds of each branch of government, the founders of our system fashioned a kind of political flood-control project, erecting streambanks and levees and dams to ensure that no one power could overflow its banks to overrun and destroy the rights of others.

It has worked in the final analysis because we have wanted it to work. It is the responsibility of Congress to write laws. The Constitution commands the president to "take care that the Laws be faithfully executed ..." The founding fathers were most of all concerned that this nation be a democracy, not a monarchy, that we have a president under the law, not a reigning monarch above the law.

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are integral to it. Without them, it would not have been ratified. Since their adoption in 1791, it has been amended only 16 times. And since the 18th and 21st are self-cancelling, the remarkable durability and lasting relevance of this document comes through in the fact that after the Bill of Rights, the Constitution bears only 14 amendments for these 200 years.

I am persuaded that the Union it formed, with all its human faults and flaws and mortal imperfections, still is, just as Abraham Lincoln pronounced it in his day — and may it ever remain — the last, best hope of earth — USIA.

## Japan's kingmaker to face court ruling on Lockheed scandal

By Seigo Sakamoto  
Reuter

TOKYO — The biggest scandal in Japan's post-war history — the Lockheed bribe case — returns to the front pages next week when a court hears former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's appeal against a conviction for graft.

Tanaka was first implicated in the case 11 years ago, and in 1983 was convicted of accepting bribes worth \$2 million from the U.S. aircraft company in return for helping it win orders for its passenger jets from All Nippon Airways.

He was sentenced to four years in jail and ordered to pay a fine equal to the amount of the alleged bribe. He was released on bail of 300 million yen (\$2 million).

Throughout the long court battles of the past decade, Tanaka has pleaded not guilty to the charges, but legal experts say Tanaka has little chance of obtaining a changed verdict when the Tokyo court hears his appeal on July 29.

Even if the lower court's decision is upheld, the case is likely to drag on for years to come with further appeals to the supreme court, they said.

Tanaka, 69, has been called the "shadow shogun" because of the huge power he wielded even after he resigned from the premiership in 1974 due to alleged financial irregularities unrelated to the Lockheed case.

He was the king-maker responsible for choosing a number of Japan's most recent prime ministers, including the present incumbent, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Tanaka has not appeared in public since suffering a stroke in 1985 which is said to have partially paralysed him.

The "Tanaka era" in Japanese politics effectively ended earlier this month when his faction, the largest in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, splintered into three new groupings.

Sato then told reporters he

could not understand why he had

been found guilty but had de-

cided not to waste his time by

fighting the case.

If found guilty again, Tanaka is expected to appeal to the supreme court, which will take another year or two, law professor Itakura said.

Tanaka and eight other defen-

dants appealed to the Tokyo high

court against their convictions.

The court has so far upheld the guilty verdicts on four of them.

Former vice-transport minister

Takayuki Sato was one of those

convicted in connection with the

payoff scandal, but he withdrew

his appeal to the supreme court in

July last year.

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# The architecture of community

By H.M. Queen Noor

*The following is the full text of an address by Her Majesty Queen Noor to the sixteenth World Congress of the International Union of Architects held in Brighton, U.K. on July 17, 1987.*

I am delighted to have the opportunity to address this distinguished international gathering, and to share with you some personal thoughts on the compelling, yet often paradoxical, issue of shelter as it relates to the architect and urban planner. By designating 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, the United Nations has provided a focus for the growing international awareness of the shelter crisis. This gathering has emphasised that global issues such as shelter must be addressed and resolved through cooperation among individuals, institutions and governments throughout the world.

You have a special capacity, individually and collectively, to assess the various dimensions of the challenge of providing shelter for all and to contribute to the formulation of policy and the application of practical solutions. Your deliberations here this week have helped crystallise common themes and approaches which have emerged from your distinct national experiences. These include the importance of self-help and community initiative, drawing upon indigenous building materials and traditional design; the role of the government as facilitator or enabler, rather than as a provider of housing; and the architect's expanding role as a dynamic intermediary between people and their public authorities.

I have been privileged to work in several different cultural environments in both the industrialised and developing worlds. My diverse professional experience reinforced values and principles which had motivated me during my years as a student of Architecture and Urban Planning at Princeton University in the early 1970s. These values and principles emphasised the crucial relationship between technological solutions and real human needs; but more importantly, that one could only fulfil a community's physical, economic and political needs by acknowledging its ethical priorities, its moral code and the overwhelming imperative of its humanity.

My marriage to King Hussein and my responsibilities in Jordan provided a fresh opportunity to recognise and promote the vital interplay between design criteria and the fundamental needs of people and their communities.

I have focussed less on meeting the narrow physical requirements of individual structures, and more on creating institutional structures responsive to broader human needs — on the level of the individual, the neighbourhood, or my national community in Jordan.

I have learned that the creative process underlying the dynamics of building is fundamental, whether one builds with concrete and stone, or with ideas for human betterment and programmes for social development.

An architect designing a building and a government promoting its people's social and economic development are both engaged in constructive and imaginative process; both should combine innovation with a respect for tradition.

The enormous task of adequately sheltering all humankind far transcends the realm of architects and planners alone. It requires that we break the cycle of poverty, malnutrition, environmental neglect and economic stagnation — a cycle that perpetuates the vulnerability of individuals, and the underdevelopment of entire communities.

The role of architects and planners in the global response to this challenge should be two-fold: You should help foster a more sensitive appreciation of the concept of shelter in its broadest sense, and you should actively apply such an understanding of shelter to the projects and plans which your societies have entrusted to you.

The final result of your work is always a built structure. Yet, the structures we build should not only accommodate people physically; they should also provide shelter for the intangibles of the human experience, and the simple, everyday dreams of real people.

Many languages make this distinction: English recognises a significant difference between a house and a home. Both define the physical dwelling, but only home connotes the broader sense of shelter with the human dimensions of warmth, family, identity, memories and continuity. In Arabic, we differentiate between a "manzel" and a "beit"; in Persian between "manzel" and "khaneh"; in French between "maison" and "foyer"; and in German between "baus" and "heim."

The quality of shelter is in part determined by the interplay between the individual and his or



her neighbourhood. If architects have social licence to design dramatic new structures that will define the urban landscape of the future, they also have an obligation to maintain a bond of continuity and cohesion with local traditions. Architecture, unlike art and music, is not a self-expressive medium; and buildings, unlike paintings and sculptures, cannot only reflect individual whims.

They must serve the recurring cycles and daily needs of the lives of their inhabitants.

Today's architects and tomorrow's must not only draw upon the global architectural experience, but also combine it with an ability to penetrate the national psyches, the cultural legacies and the daily rhythms of the streets, the farms and the villages of their own people.

The architect should be sufficiently grounded in his or her community to be able to design physical structures that enhance the community's cultural identity, sense of self-respect, and capacity for human creativity and economic productivity. The touchstone of the architect's achievement is the quality of the neighbourhood. It is the neighbourhood, rather than the individual house or the entire city, which provides both the substance and the scale of neighbourhood.

We face such a daunting global shelter challenge today in part because most of us have not always understood this vital symbiosis of people, neighbourhoods and cities.

Throughout the developing world, the prevalence of the extended family structure has provided a strong element of social cohesion and stability during recent decades of turbulent urban change; not surprisingly, it is intimately linked to patterns of architectural habit, stemming from centuries and even millennia of cultural tradition.

Let me give some examples from my own country of Jordan, which comprises several different groups of people, each with its own distinctive lifestyle and architectural forms. Each has developed its own form of shelter, whose architecture reflects vital social dynamics, such as family and tribal relationships, securing basic human needs or preserving the community's income-generating base.

The nomadic bedouin of the semi-arid and desert regions live in spacious goat's hair and camel's hair tents composed of several rooms, which they erect and fold up several times a year during their migrations. The Arabic name for their tents is "beit sha'ar", or "house of hair". It is an architectural form that is indigenous, transportable, renewable, flexible, expandable, appropriate and — after seven thousand years of use — remarkably durable.

In highland villages, the rooftops of adjacent stone houses touch one another to form a single, functional surface used for congregating in the evening or for drying foodstuffs. It also symbolises the security and cohesion of the village households.

The farmers of the Jordan Valley still build single-room mud-brick dwellings with thick walls and small windows that keep out the summer heat. The world's earliest settled farmers built identical structures in the Valley — over 8,000 years ago.

In Petra, the 2,000-year-old capital of the Nabataean Arab kingdom, a few families still live in the ancient caves, houses and tombs first carved by the Nabataeans from the rose-red Nubian sandstone. The families are close to their water source and grazing grounds, and, in more recent years, close to the tourists who represent a major source of their income.

I cite these examples for two reasons:

— First, they remind us that a person's house, or physical shelter, should be assessed within a broader scale of values. Its primary determinants are the emotional support and sense of identity provided by the extended family and the community, and the physical setting, or neighbourhood, within which these have evolved over thousands of years.

— And second, they should remind us that housing projects in our burgeoning cities should preserve, as much as possible, the enduring social strengths and vitality of indigenous forms of shelter.

The concept of the extended family, exemplifies shelter in its broadest context — as a human network that includes relatives and cousins, friends, and people from the same tribe, village, religious sect, region, or even from the same guild or craft. On the other hand, some industrialised urban societies provide a paradoxical example of shelter. Old people live alone in apartment

buildings which may conform to the most stringent building codes and design standards. But if their inhabitants are lonely, afraid and bored, if their lives are not warmed by human contact and the support of an extended family group, if they have been abandoned by society as unproductive beings, and if they have been denied the respect and veneration that should come with age — then what is the real value and meaning of their impressive physical shelters if such people conspicuously lack the more compelling dimension of human and community shelter?

Homes, extended families, neighbourhoods and communities link together to form only the first tier of human shelter, whose ultimate manifestation is the total shelter of nationhood. It is in those communities whose nationhood has been ravaged or denied — in Palestine, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Africa and elsewhere — that we see the most grievous consequences of an almost absolute lack of shelter. There are over 14 million refugees in our world today, seeking that broader form of shelter which I have suggested should permeate the principles of sound architectural and urban design — the shelter of a normal life, near family and friends, and within a community of one's peers — a spiritual and emotional shelter based on the universal human needs of an identity that is manifested, a community that is stable, a fundamental political right of self-determination that is exercised, and the protection of a state that is sovereign and free.

Our firsthand experience with hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees in Jordan over the past four decades has illuminated the dichotomy between shelter and refuge. A displaced person may enjoy temporary refuge, employment and physical protection outside his or her homeland; but only the interplay of personal and social forces within a stable home community can provide genuine shelter. This concept of "home" — encompassing a warm family environment, a stable local community, and the land where one's national identity has manifested itself for decades, centuries or millennia — brings together both the human and technical qualities that you, as professional architects and planners, are constantly challenged to attain.

As we seek to formulate effective strategies to meet the needs of human shelter in an increasingly urbanised world, we might profitably draw on the vast experience of human history. We should perhaps temper our licence to be technologically innovative, and appreciate more fully that many appropriate systems of shelter have been bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

Appropriate technologies and building materials are there to be found within our own traditions and experiences — quite literally, beneath our feet. We derive much fascination and humility in Jordan from the fact that foundation excavations for new structures often unearth the remains of identical structures built on precisely the same spot thousands of years ago. Whether the structure is a road, a house, a water reservoir, an irrigation channel, a harbour, a military post, a dam or a house of worship, we find that our ancient ancestors usually applied the same criteria of design and land use as we do today.

In silent stones at sites of antiquity throughout the world, our forefathers seem to have left us messages that we are free to acknowledge or to ignore: messages about structures that last, and technologies that endure. Nor are they the sole responsibility of the architect. All people will be adequately sheltered as a result of complex, integrated processes, involving politicians, development planners, sociologists, health workers, educators, religious leaders, environmentalists and corporate interests.

Surely, one of your challenges, as individual architects or professional associations, should be to raise your voices within the global hierarchy of power. Your sensitivity to how human beings actually live, work and play in the buildings you produce has been fashioned by a collective conscience that is thousands of years old. Your knowledge and sensitivities should be harnessed to

make a larger impact on how societies decide issues that affect the lives of hundreds of millions of people — issues of what has been termed "social architecture", such as land use, zoning laws, green areas, environmental regulations, traffic policies, or the import of raw materials and technology.

This suggests an involvement that has clear political implications, which some of you may find inappropriate. But isn't it already a political statement that perhaps one-quarter of the world's people today lack adequate shelter? Isn't it a political fact that unequal global development will only exacerbate existing demographic pressures that have produced the sprawling slums which present such a challenge to urban planners and architects today?

Groups such as yours can promote more constructive working relationships among architects and planners in the industrialised and the developing worlds.

I urge you all to examine how you can forge ties in partners in a single world, ties based on genuine and mutual interest, rather than a commercial gain or established patterns of dependency. Financial aid and technical assistance are not favours to be bestowed by one world upon another. Rather, they should be part of a mutually reinforcing effort to eliminate global tensions between haves and have-nots — tensions which ultimately manifest themselves in scourges such as poverty, mass human displacement, political extremism, terrorism and indiscriminate violence. These are the clear manifestations of global indulgence and indifference.

The antidote, to which you can contribute, should comprise an earnest understanding and appreciation of the deep-rooted peculiarities of Third World societies, and a whole-hearted transfer of expertise from the industrialised world to individuals and institutions in the Third World. Their reciprocal responsibility is to assimilate such expertise and adapt it to the genuine needs of their societies. After your deliberations this week, it is clear that the world's architects and planners should identify and assume greater responsibilities than ever before. You must rise to the global challenge of shelter and champion the cause of "the community".

I call upon you today to forge, or to revitalise, "an architecture of community". An architecture of community should see engineers, architects and urban planners more actively involved in the political dynamics that determine the use of a society's wealth and the quality of life of its people; — it should see you more energetically confronting the forces of privilege and power.

— And that land and home ownership are vital, because a family that owns its own home will work harder and spend more of its income to maintain and improve it, which in turn will contribute to a community that provides protection and shelter in the broadest sense.

At a cost, through trial and error, and imitation and innovation, we have learned crucial lessons about indigenous design, human nature, and the wholesale application of appropriate and inappropriate technology. During the recent decade of rapid growth, the pressures of demand and unchecked urban expansion caused us to implement several mass housing projects in Amman, Aqaba and the Jordan Valley that were not always adequately designed or fully sensitive to the social customs and daily habits of their beneficiaries. Some of our public housing authorities applied mass housing designs in widely different climatic, economic and social environments. Some houses were only grudgingly accepted and bought by their intended beneficiaries; others were substantially altered to meet their inhabitants' needs; and in the worst cases, few small houses were rejected as dwellings and were transformed by their owners into storage sheds or even enclosures for livestock.

These are not theoretical issues, when juxtaposed against the constraints of scarce economic resources and the pressures of relentless urbanisation. Nor are they the sole responsibility of the architect. All people will be adequately sheltered as a result of complex, integrated processes, involving politicians, development planners, sociologists, health workers, educators, religious leaders, environmentalists and corporate interests.

"Some people are convinced that architecture will be outmoded and replaced by technology. Such a conviction is not based on clear thinking, for the opposite happens; whenever technology reaches its real fulfillment it transcends into architecture. Architecture depends on facts, but its real field of activity is in the realm of significance."

The relationship binding architectural "significance", technology and the challenge of universal shelter is direct, clear, absolutely vital and always instructive. I have been involved

## Iraq sees U.N. demand as positive

(Continued from page 1) the resolution failed to set a precise deadline for a ceasefire, withdrawal of forces to international boundaries and exchange of prisoners of war.

Al Thawra, newspaper of the Baath Party, warned in an editorial on Monday against any delay in implementing the resolution. The diplomats said the resolution met almost all five principles set by President Hussein for ending the war. They are:

- A ceasefire;
- A total and unconditional withdrawal of troops to internationally-recognised borders;
- An exchange of all prisoners;
- The signing of a treaty of peace and non-aggression; and
- Agreement on non-interfer-

ence in each other's internal affairs and respect for each other's way of life.

Iraq insists on the overthrow of the Baath Party government in Baghdad before talking peace. At the United Nations, a spokesman for the secretary general said Iran and Iraq had neither accepted nor rejected the resolution.

When a reporter suggested that patches from Tehran indicated that Iran refused the order, the spokesman, Joe Sills, said: "I'm sorry — I don't accept that."

"When we receive an official response from the two governments, then we will react to that, but as of now it is our position that the governments involved

have not responded officially," he said.

Sills said Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar handed copies of the Security Council resolution Monday evening to Rajae Khorassani, the Iranian chief delegate, and Ismat Kittuni, Iraq's representative, at separate brief meetings shortly after the council adjourned.

"He also suggested to the two ambassadors some procedures by which he might carry out the functions assigned to him in the resolution," Sills told reporters. "He told the two ambassadors that he realised their governments would need time to evaluate the resolution, but he did want to stress the urgency of the situation."

## Jordan calls for efforts to enforce U.N. call

(Continued from page 1)

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sahab Al Ahmad Al Sahab told the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) the resolution was "a sign of the world's love and striving for peace and stability in this area."

He reiterated an appeal on Monday by Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sahab to both Iran and Iraq to cease hostilities.

Elsewhere, the U.N. resolution drew qualified praise Tuesday, but many warned that the

real task of implementing a truce lies ahead.

In some quarters, the contrast between U.S. efforts to persuade the Security Council to approve the resolution and the U.S. military presence in the Gulf was pointedly noted.

"The fair optimism expressed by the United Nations has not decreased the tension caused by the American challenge to Tehran," said the Italian daily La Stampa, referring to the U.S. reflagging of Kuwait tankers.

In Lebanon, Iranian Revolutionary Guards and pro-Iranian

militiamen beat and stoned effigies of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand of France to protest the resolution (See page 2).

The U.N. resolution was the leading item on radio and television news broadcasting and many newspapers in the Arab states most directly affected by the spillover of the hostilities onto the waterlines of their oil-rich region.

Editorials in newspapers along the Gulf underscored the importance of putting the resolution into effect as soon as possible.

## Palestinians appeal to Syria

(Continued from page 1)

Command, which links several groups, urged Syria to deploy observers on roads leading to Palestinian camps in both Sidon and Tyre, 20 kilometres north of the Israeli border, to end the fighting.

"We appeal for the personal intervention of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to protect the Palestinian presence in Lebanon," it said in a statement issued in Tyre.

The resistance command includes Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's Fatah group, at odds with Damascus, and Syrian-backed PLO factions.

Syrian military observers have been meeting Amal and Palestinian leaders in Sidon, to try to contain the latest upsurge in fighting.

Syrian troops from the 25,000-man Syrian garrison in Lebanon are deployed in small numbers with Lebanese army soldiers just north of Sidon but are not posted in the city itself.

Syria helped in April to end a six-month outbreak of the Amal-Palestinian "camps war" in Beirut and South Lebanon in which at least 900 people were killed.

The PLO said in a communiqué issued by its WAFA news agency Monday night that Amal had stepped up attacks on camps in the area of Tyre and Sidon in the past 48 hours "with the aim of extending the security zone created by Israel in South Lebanon."

Amal had fortified positions around the camps with the help of the Lebanese army's Sixth Brigade, it said.

Palestinian sources said the latest clashes broke out in Sidon after Amal militiamen started forcing Palestinian refugees to leave camps in the Tyre area.

## 2 reflagged tankers ready to sail

(Continued from page 1)

The convoy would make the run from the Strait of Hormuz to Kuwait through Gulf waters which have been the scene of almost 100 Iranian shipping attacks since the "tanker war" flared in 1984.

Shipping sources in the Gulf said the departure time of the two reflagged tankers, now shielded by four U.S. warships and navy helicopters, remained unclear, but some expected the convoy to

sail late Tuesday under cover of darkness.

The convoy would make the run from the Strait of Hormuz to Kuwait through Gulf waters which have been the scene of almost 100 Iranian shipping attacks since the "tanker war" flared in 1984.

Passage through the Strait of Hormuz, conduit for one sixth of the non-communist world's oil, will bring the convoy within range of Chinese-designed Silkworm missiles believed deployed on Iran's Gulf coast.

## U.S. spurns Soviet proposal

(Continued from page 1)

that if Iran has expressed that sentiment, "I would hope they would take a second look and find reason to abide by this ceasefire and bring an end to the war."

If the warring parties do not abide by the ceasefire, Fitzwater said, the United States is prepared to move ahead with a second resolution calling for sanctions, "but we will wait a period of time until we see what their reactions are."

In doing this

## Arab countries renew support of Iraq hosting Palestine Soccer Cup — Al-Thawra

BAGHDAD, Iraq (AP) — Arab sports officials renewed support for Iraq's claim to host a soccer championship despite a ban on the venue by the International Football Federation (FIFA), a newspaper said Tuesday.

FIFA, the world's soccer body, reiterated last week a June ruling that no soccer matches be held in Iraq or Iran as long as the two Middle Eastern countries are locked in the Gulf war. It cited safety conditions for its decision.

The daily Al-Thawra, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, said the executive committee of Arab Youth and Sports Ministers reiterated a decision that Iraq host next month the Palestine Soccer Cup, a pan-Arab tournament held every two years.

**Togo has modest expectations for All Africa Games**

LOME, (R) — The West African state of Togo has modest expectations for the 32 athletes selected for next month's All Africa Games in Nairobi, sports officials said Sunday.

Tadjou Boukari, head of physical education and sport at the Togolese ministry for youth, sports and culture, said that considering present economic difficulties the government had undergone "a very great sacrifice

The ministers, who met at Arab League headquarters in Tunisia Monday night, asked the Federation of Arab Football Associations (FAFA), to use its good offices to persuade FIFA to withdraw the ban on Iraq.

FAFA decided last week to send a high level team to Zurich to negotiate with the FIFA executive committee a possible settlement of the dispute, which could develop into a widening rift between Arab football associations and FIFA.

The competition carries strong political tones in the Arab world as it underlines Arab countries' backing for the Palestinian cause.

to send athletes to the fourth All Africa Games in Nairobi."

Togo is weak in team events such as soccer and basketball, but pins its medal hopes on tennis, boxing and judo.

The Togolese will be fielding eight athletes in track and field, six in boxing, three in judo, five in table-tennis and four in lawn tennis.

Boukari said Togo was "a fervent supporter of the games

FAFA is based in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh, and headed by Prince Faisal Ibo Fahid.

A statement issued last Thursday at FAFA headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, warned that national associations which fail to respect the decision might face sanctions ranging from "caution" to cancellation of membership.

Iraq insists on hosting the tournament, claiming that FIFA has no mandate on Arab football associations to ban them from taking part in the tournament, which is exclusively a pan-Arab championship.

The competition carries strong political tones in the Arab world as it underlines Arab countries' backing for the Palestinian cause.

which must take place ... if we want a better future and greater progress in African sport as a whole."

Togo's best chances for a medal appear to lie with its form super-welterweight boxing star Abdoullah Amidou, who has been training in France.

Togo also has a respectable track record in the marathon, in judo and in table-tennis.

### Former super-lightweight champ returns to Japan seeking revenge

TOKYO (R) — Almost one year to the day, Mexican Rene Arendondo returns to the Tokyo ring Wednesday in an attempt to regain the super-lightweight title from world champion Tsuyoshi Hamada of Japan.

Arendondo was knocked out inside a round when Hamada took the World Boxing Council (WBC) title from him in Tokyo on July 24 last year and the Mexican left the country vowing to return.

"It was a shocking blow... it caught me by surprise. But I will return to Japan to regain my title," said Arendondo 12 months ago after suffering the third defeat of his 36-fight professional career.

The 24-year-old Mexican, who had resigned just two months following his successful challenge against American Lonne Smith in May 1986, has fulfilled that promise and is confident his superior technique will bring him revenge.

### Poll shows driver Senna as Brazil's favourite sportsman

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — In Brazil, where football is king, the most popular sportsman is Formula One driver Ayrton Senna.

According to a new poll.

The survey, conducted in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo by the Ipoce Polling Organisation, showed that although football was the favourite sport of 71.5 per cent of respondents, the Lotus driver was the top sports idol with 17.5 per cent.

Zico, Brazil's veteran World Cup striker, was a distant second with 12.3 per cent, followed by fighter Adilson "Magulus" Rodrigues, Brazil's South American heavyweight boxing champion, a Scottish delicacy, is a compote of sheep's liver, heart, lungs and oats wrapped in a sheep's stomach. The former champion told reporters opponents ridiculed him by wearing "Kemnair hater" tee-shirts. Kemnair says he has already clipped 31 seconds off McPhee's 63-second record for eating one and a half pounds (0.7 kg) of haggis. "If there was a competition for eating sour grapes, they'd win hands down," he said.

### 11 runners to compete in Diamond Stakes

ASCOT, England (R) — Eleven runners were declared Tuesday for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes to be run over one and a half miles on Saturday. Runners and riders: Acatenango - Cash Asmussen, Celestial Storm - Ray Cochrane, Moon Madness - Pat Eddery, Mtozo - Michael Roberts, Triptych - Tony Cruz, Mountain Kingdom - John Reid, Bourbon Girl - Steve Caithron, Sir Harry Lewis - John Reid, Bourbon Girl - Walter Swinburn, Tony Bin - unjockey. Latest London betting: 6-4 Reference Point, 4-1 Celestial Storm, 6-1, Mtozo, 13-2 Unite, 7-1 Triptych, 11-1 Moon Madness, 14-1 Sir Harry Lewis, 16-1 Acatenango, 50-1 Tony Bin.

### 'Haggis' haggle too much for former champ

LONDON (R) — A Scot who formerly held the record as the world's fastest haggis eater is pulling out of this year's finals because he cannot swallow criticism. Five-time winner John Kemnair, 29, said Monday he did not have the stomach for what he called a bare campaign waged against him by supporters of archivist Peter McPhee, the present world record-holder. Haggis, a Scottish delicacy, is a compote of sheep's liver, heart, lungs and oats wrapped in a sheep's stomach. The former champion told reporters opponents ridiculed him by wearing "Kemnair hater" tee-shirts. Kemnair says he has already clipped 31 seconds off McPhee's 63-second record for eating one and a half pounds (0.7 kg) of haggis. "If there was a competition for eating sour grapes, they'd win hands down," he said.

### Soccer star not to renew contract

BONN (R) — Bernd Schuster, the West German midfielder sidelined over a year ago by Barcelona, said he will not sign a new long-term contract with the club but will wait a year until his present one expires and he is free to move. Schuster told the newspaper Bild in an interview published Tuesday that he saw the four-year contract offered by Barcelona President Fernandez Nunez as little more than an attempt to hold him in check. Bild quoted him as saying: "My contract runs for another year and in 1988 I can go without a fee to any other club, including Real Madrid."

### Moses leads American charge

BELFAST, N. Ireland (AP) — If last week's stumble over the eighth hurdle in Paris bums world record holder Ed Moses, he wasn't showing it. In bouncing back Monday with his second victory in successive days, Moses showed it was business as usual in the world of 400-metre hurdling. At the Girobok Games at the Mary Peters Track, the 31-year-old American finished some 1.2 seconds ahead of the field and led a procession of American winners.

#### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of one bedroom, fully-furnished sitting room, kitchen, bathroom, with central heating, telephone and independent entrance. The apartment is suitable for one or two people. Location: Gardens area / near Shmeisani

Call: 662462 / 624611, Amman

#### FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT WITHIN A TWO STOREY VILLA

Ground floor, consisting of two bedrooms, salon, modern building and modern furniture, special garden, central heating. Location: Seventh Circle

Call tel: 638887 - 638782 in the morning and tel: 815548 in the afternoon.

#### FOR RENT

Unfurnished apartment for rent, spacious 250m<sup>2</sup> area, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, built-in closet, balcony, large kitchen, Telephone, separate heating and water. Excellent location, behind Ambassador Hotel. Also electrical appliances for sale.

Please call, Mrs. Brady: 668264 or 666666 from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

#### FOR RENT

Require a small expatriate family to caretake a luxuriously furnished and cosy 3 bedroom, 2 bathroom apartment overlooking Sport City, with complete household furnishings, shag wall to wall carpeting, independent C.H., American appliances, dishwasher, washing machine, dryer, T.V., V.C.R., telephone... etc.

Enquiries: Phone 662387

#### TO LET

Fully furnished g.floor flat, consists of two bedrooms, salon and living room, sun room, garden, private telephone, central heating etc... Location Shmeisani area, Marriott Hotel street opposite Al-Safir Motel.

For more details, call: 662994

#### VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of four bedrooms, spacious salons and utilities, garage, garden, two verandas, telephone, independent central heating. Location Third Circle, near the Qatari embassy.

Call tel: 644193

#### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

One bedroom, sitting room, and dining room.

For information, call: 667727

#### FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Awwad Mahmoud Mohammad	M. Tank	Owner	Suliman	56
2- Mansour Mohammad El Matar	El Deep	Owner	Ahmad	54.5
3- Mamoun Khalid A El Naby	G. El Mchakar	Owner	A Jaber	53
4- Meshhour Faisal A Jrob	Shal El Arab	Owner	A Jaber	53
5- Salim A El Karim	Jriban	Owner	Mahmoud	53
6- Farhan Faith Oudih	Bacie	Owner	Yousef	53
7- Khalal Yousef Rwardan	El Ahmady	Owner	Yusef	53
8- Ahmad Sad Irhaeal	El Murteb	Owner	Mwafak	50
9- Oudin El Kalsy	Ion El Reet	Owner	Rashed	48.5
10- Ata Mazin El Abbady	Rihann	Owner	George	48.5
11- Lorance Mohammad A. El Naby	Mohabbat	Owner	George	48.5

#### SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fawwaz Anwar El Shalan	Tayyar	Mouhsin	Saad	53
2- Abdullah El Dawood	A Arkoub	Owner	Mouhsin	53
3- Mansour Anwar El Shalan	Mazoun	Owner	Kasim	50
4- Saad El Din Rida Saad	Iesar	Owner	A. Gacheel	50
5- Nael Anwar El Shalan	El Hoda	Mouhsin	Eid	48.5
6- Nimir El Hmoud	Kamar	Mahmoud	Mahmoud	48.5
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Kashmeer	Mahmoud	Yousef	48.5
8- Mohammad Yousef A. Swallim	Rawan	Owner	Yousef	48.5

#### THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Aly Abdulla El Raheem	Salan	Owner	Saleh	56
2- Shakir Farhan El Rabayah	A Nael	Owner	Saad	54.5
3- Ziad Tayseer El Rahhal	Sinan	Owner	Mahmoud	50
4- Saleh Mazy El Adwan	S El Ghoul	Owner	Fewaz	50
5- Mishal Muteb El Feiez	A Mishal	Owner	A Jagheel	50
6- Nael El Hadeed	Mashhour	Owner	Rum	51.5
7- Musallam El Kita'an	El Sakawy	Owner	Naaman	50
8- Mohammad A El Jalil	Miaad	Owner	Khalid	48.5
9- Mohammad Salman Nabulsi	Bini El Kiram	Owner	H. El Romman	50
10- Samy Ahmad El Ashran	A Hisban	Owner	Fath	50
11- Dr Fadih Millah	B Muthana	Owner	A El Fawaris	48.5

#### FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Wasif Kamal El Bsharat	J. El Saad	Khair Edin Resheed	Khair Edin Resheed	56
2- Aly Fareed El Said	Mosarrie	Khair Edin Salih	Khair Edin Salih	55
3- Mamoud El Hadeed	Kharraf	Owner	Sahary	53
4- Nirm El Hmoud	Rum	Mahmoud	Fawaz	51.5
5- Nirm El Hmoud	Rum	Mahmoud	Mahmoud	48.5
6- Ibrahim Kamal El Bsharat	H. El Romman	Khair Edin	Saleh	50
7- Kamal Wasil El Bsharat	H. El Romman	Khair Edin	Saleh	50
8- Hany Kamal El Beharal	Fath	Khair Edin	Saleh	50
9- Samy Yacoub Madros	A El Fawaris	Adnan	Eid	50
10- Abdulelah El Dawood	El Takah	Owner	A Jagheel	48.5

#### FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight

<tbl

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6017/27	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3219/24	Canadian dollar
	1.8590/97	West German marks
	2.0927/37	Dutch guilders
	1.5433/43	Swiss francs
	38.52/55	Belgian francs
	6.1800/50	French francs
	1344/1345	Italian lira
	152.35/45	Japanese yen
	6.45/54/725	Swedish crowns
	6.7825/75	Norwegian crowns
	7.0500/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	452.80/453.30	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices were firmer in late trading as bargain hunting took hold in the wake of earlier falls when inflation worries prompted losses. At 1447 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was 5.7 down at 2,392 after touching a low on the day of 2,366.0 mid-morning.

Wall Street's firmer outlook helped buying sentiment after retiring Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker said that firmer monetary policy helped calm worries about the dollar and inflation. Concern over U.K. inflation prospects continue to shadow the market but the futures market points to a firmer trend in the medium term, dealers said.

Among the gainers, British Aerospace rose 5p to 545 after a bullish analyst meeting, Jaguar added 8p to 604 and BAT 2p at 666 on U.S. demand, and Grand Metropolitan rose 8p at 596 in the wake of its U.S. subsidiary disposal, dealers said.

Government bonds ended with losses of up to ½ point, unversed by lower sterling and continuing concern over inflation, dealers said.

Operators expect a softer opening Wednesday but see prices moving higher later in the session, on the back of buying for the new account which begins on Monday.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day of opportunities. Be ingenious in studying every possible angle of new projects before beginning. Gain support for these matters from an important person.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Consult experts and check all available data before making career decisions. Keep busy today — idle hands...

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Seek out ways of making your possessions more valuable. A little repair can go a long way. Be careful driving.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get together with a social group this evening and enjoy yourself, but be cautious of slips of the tongue.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) For best results, start at the top and get some action. Take a trip with your mate to an interesting place.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Make contact with a person whose lifestyle you admire. This person can be of immense assistance to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) More modern methods will be required to succeed in new interests. Leave entertainment decisions to your mate.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan that trip with an associate immediately. Delaying here could cause you much frustration and anger.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be innovative at your job today. Don't accept your routines as unchangeable. Be creative and use your talents.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be very frugal and cautious in spending money today. An outing with your mate could be beneficial.

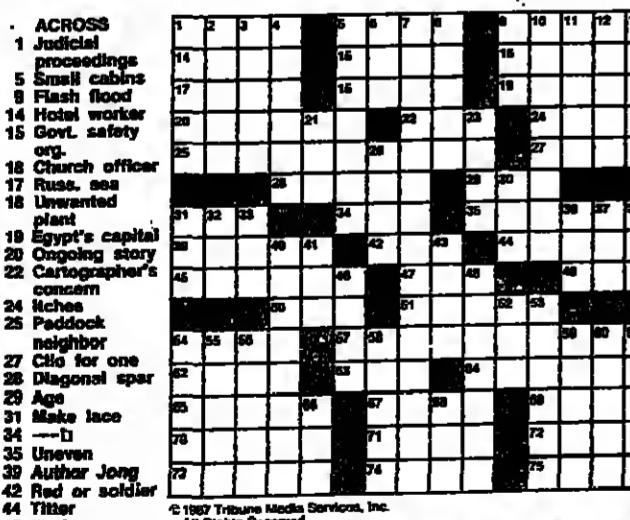
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A fine day to invite an individual to your home who is important to you. Your kin have much respect for this person.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Consult with an expert to make a talent of yours more successful. Be extremely cautious driving today.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you're entertaining this evening, spend more time attending to your guests. Consider the results of your actions.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she is in need of a fine academic education to be successful. An ability to combine speed with manual efficiency should be encouraged, but teach him or her to finish projects one at a time, since there is a tendency to jump from one thing to another.

## THE Daily Crossword



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	ACROSS	1 Judicial proceedings
2	Small cabins	2 Flash flood
3	Hotel worker	4 Hotel
4	Govt. safety	5
5	—	6
6	Church officer	7 Russ. sea
7	Unrelated	8 Unrelated
8	Plant	9 Egypt's capital
9	20th-century story	10 Cartographer's concern
10	Kitchens	11 French
11	Facebook	12 Peacock
12	Peacock	13 Cicada
13	Cicada	14 Cicada for one
14	Diagonal spar	15 Age
15	Make lace	16 Unseen
16	—	17 Author Jong
17	Red or soldier	18 Red or
18	Declare	19 Hood's place
19	Hood's place	20 Likely
20	Wreath	21 Wreath
21	Smacks	22 Snacks
22	Door frame	23 Part
23	Part	24 Details
24	Details	25 Details
25	Details	26 Details
26	Details	27 Details
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## Najib: Soviet withdrawal only after 'outside aggression' is stopped

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Afghan leader Najib said Tuesday a withdrawal of Soviet troops from his country could only begin when all "outside aggression" had halted and Kabul was given firm guarantees it would not resume.

Analysts said Mr. Najib's remarks at a Moscow news conference indicated he would continue to insist that guerrillas fighting his administration lay down their arms before there could be a political settlement to the Afghan problem.

Mr. Najib was speaking after a meeting on Monday with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at which, according to an official Soviet report, they agreed Kabul's policy of national reconciliation should be pursued.

"A timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet forces can only be decided after the outside interference sponsored by the U.S. and its NATO allies has ended and there are firm guarantees that it will not be resumed," the Afghan leader said.

The Kabul authorities have consistently argued that the guerrillas are simply bandits who could not survive if they were not

supported by the West in waging an "undeclared war" on Afghanistan.

But there had been indications over recent months that Moscow and Kabul might be moving towards accepting a timetable allowing for a phased Soviet pull-out linked to a reduction in rebel activities.

The analysts said Mr. Najib's remarks suggested hopes were dwindling in the two capitals that any firm agreement on these lines could be reached at talks in Geneva through United Nations mediation between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Mr. Najib, whose quiet remarks in the Dari language were translated into Russian during his one-hour 45-minute news conference, said he was willing to share posts in 23 ministries with his opponents.

He also said eight state ministerial posts could be allocated to his



Afghan leader Najib

foes, as well as a number of ambassador-at-large positions.

Posts open to rival political forces include the deputy chairman of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council, which is to become the vice presidency under the country's new draft constitution, and the deputy chairman of the council of ministers, Mr. Najib said.

He told the news conference that a new law in Afghanistan allows the formation of new political parties, but that his People's

## Soviets say Japanese charges of illegal transfer of technology are a 'put-up job'

TOKYO (R) — The Soviet embassy in Tokyo rejected a Japanese request on Tuesday that one of its diplomats submit to police questioning about the possible illegal transfer of commercial secrets from Japan to Moscow.

A police spokesman said the embassy had told the Japanese Foreign Ministry that Deputy Trade Representative Yurii Pokrovskii had left Japan last year. The official said police believe the diplomat is still in Moscow.

Asked if he would be ready to relinquish power if his presence hindered national reconciliation, Mr. Najib replied:

"For us, revolutionaries, the most important thing in life is our struggle for the interests of our people. To achieve this, we are prepared not only to sacrifice our offices, but also our lives."

Mr. Najib came to power in May 1986 following the ouster of Babrak Karmal.

Democratic Party of Afghanistan has a key role as "the initiator of the policy of national reconciliation."

"That means that at present, it is the originator and the major leading force in the country," Mr. Najib said. "We hope that at later stages, our party will preserve its originating and leading role."

Asked if he would be ready to relinquish power if his presence hindered national reconciliation, Mr. Najib replied:

"For us, revolutionaries, the most important thing in life is our struggle for the interests of our people. To achieve this, we are prepared not only to sacrifice our offices, but also our lives."

Mr. Najib came to power in May 1986 following the ouster of Babrak Karmal.

Afghanistan had been a monarchy until a military coup in July 1973 overthrew King Zahir Shah.

Asked about a possible future role for the exiled monarch, Mr. Najib replied: "I think that the broad list of offices I've given you is wide waters for sailing for everyone. It is important to solve this problem in specific terms at the negotiating table."

## Limpet mine attacks on the rise in S. Africa

CAPE TOWN (Agencies) — A bomb blast shook central Cape Town Monday night, teachers and pupils demonstrated in a white suburb and students boycotted school amid heightened tensions in the city's mixed-race coloured community.

The bomb exploded outside apartments housing South African army officers, in an area from which coloured people were evicted after it was zoned for whites 21 years ago under apartheid race segregation.

Police said no one was hurt but the limpet mine bomb wrecked the car in which it was planted and caused other damage. A second limpet mine was defused by bomb disposal experts.

The explosion rocked Zonnebloem, formerly known as multi-racial, gangster-ridden District Six. Its former coloured residents have all been moved to outlying townships and much of it remains a wasteland since many whites are loath to move in.

Police said another mine was found nearby and defused, bringing to five the number of such devices reported in the southwest coastal city in 24 hours.

Limpet mines, so named because they can be attached to their target and set to explode later, are often used by commandos of the African National Congress, but there was no immediate claim of responsibility.

On Sunday night, a limpet mine exploded at a Cape Town garage, causing damage but no casualties.

"We will be seeking information from the government of Pakistan, any information the government may have about this

would be arrested, since preliminary investigations had not been completed.

Police had also wanted to question another Soviet citizen, an Aeroflot airline official named Yuri Demidov, but he left Japan last year. The official said police believe the diplomat is still in Moscow.

A police spokesman said the embassy had told the Japanese Foreign Ministry that Deputy Trade Representative Yurii Pokrovskii had left Japan last year. The official said police believe the diplomat is still in Moscow.

At a news conference, a spokesman for the Soviet embassy condemned the investigation as anti-Soviet harassment.

"This (investigation) aims chiefly at sacrificing the Soviet Union to humour a third country," the spokesman said.

"The metropolitan police public security section has no evidence whatsoever," he said. "There is no foundation to this attempt to cast guilt on a Soviet citizen."

A police official said it was not clear whether the executive

## Amnesty International reports sweeping violations of human rights in Kenya

LONDON (R) — Amnesty International has accused the Kenyan authorities of trying to silence political opponents of President Daniel Arap Moi by torture and detention without trial.

In a report entitled "Kenya: Torture, Political Detention and Unfair Trials," the London-based human rights organisation said at least two people had died in custody and a further 100 were currently imprisoned.

"Human rights (came) under serious attack in Kenya in the past year as the government appeared to have adopted a deliberate programme to silence or intimidate its political opponents," Amnesty said.

It reported that a crackdown began in March 1986 and soon led to the arrest of several hundred suspected political enemies, including lecturers, students, journalists, lawyers, businessmen, civil servants and farmers.

"None was brought to court within 24 hours as required by law. Many 'disappeared' for weeks or months while held incommunicado for interrogation," Amnesty said.

The report said most of the detainees were arrested on suspicion of having links with a clandestine anti-government group

called Mwakenya, but "many appear to have done no more than criticise the way the country is run."

Amnesty accused the Kenyan police special branch of torturing suspects and said complaints had been ignored or dismissed by the courts.

The organisation said that in a so-called "swimming pool" torture used by the special branch, "Prisoners have been held naked for days on end in waterlogged underground cells, in some cases until their feet began to rot."

"Other tortures included deliberate starvation and brutal beatings with truncheons, chair legs and lengths of rubber hose. They were carried out during incommunicado detention in a special branch centre near one of Nairobi's top hotels," the report said.

"Senior government and law officers appear to have condoned the undermining of crucial legal and constitutional safeguards for political prisoners, resulting in serious abuse of the rule of law in Kenya," it said.

Amnesty said the bruised and wounded body of motor rally driver Peter Karanja was found 21 days after he was seized in

good health by special branch officers earlier this year.

The organisation said it made numerous, unsuccessful appeals to the Kenyan government about human rights violations in the last year.

"No reply has been received but in February 1987 president Moi, speaking to students at the University of Nairobi, said that Amnesty International should 'leave Kenya alone,'" the report said.

"Amnesty International is publishing its conclusions in order to alert the international community to the situation and in the hope that the Kenyan government will respond by taking steps to end these abuses and establish safeguards for the protection of human rights in the future," it said.

The organisation also cited the case of Gibson Kamau Kuria, the most prominent lawyer in Kenya willing to represent political prisoners.

It said he was arrested and "disappeared" in February this year shortly after filing four cases alleging torture and was now being held indefinitely without charge or trial under the public security regulations.

## S. Korean journalists threaten strike for freedom of press

SEOUL (R) — Journalists at a South Korean English-language newspaper threatened on Tuesday to go on strike to back their demands for press freedom, saying they were ashamed of their failure to report the truth.

About 40 of the 70 reporters on the Korea Herald signed a statement vowing to stop work unless publisher Han Jong-Won and other executives resigned by Wednesday.

The Herald, one of the country's two English newspapers, is owned by the Korean Foreign Trade Association, which is heavily influenced by the govern-

ment and has usually showed pro-government leanings.

The journalists' statement spoke of "an acute sense of shame for our failure to properly report the truth."

It added: "This unhappy situation is primarily attributable to the government's extreme control and encroachment upon the freedom of the press."

Earlier on Tuesday, Information Minister Lee Woong-Hee told opposition members of parliament he would do his best to "democratise" the country's media, officials said.

## Peruvian guerrillas step up violence

LIMA (AP) — Highland ambushes by leftist guerrillas against government forces have left eight people dead, and nearly 300 people have been arrested in a police invasion of Peru's cocaine-producing jungle, officials said.

Also on Monday, the government extended for a month a state of emergency in Lima, which was hit last week by a series of rebel attacks, including a carbomb that wounded 23 people, the state news agency Andina said.

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Snipers of the Shining Path guerrilla group, firing from a hillside, killed four soldiers and wounded five others Monday during an ambush of an army truck convoy, a military official told AP.

He said the attack against the 30 soldiers occurred about midday a few kilometres north of Ayacucho, the capital of Ayacucho state, about 375 kilometres southeast of Lima.

In an ambush on Saturday, a column of 60 Shining Path guerrillas attacked a police patrol, killing a corporal near an isolated hamlet about 80 kilometres southeast of Ayacucho, police said.

The Shining Path, which seeks to topple the government and impose a Marxist state, launched its insurgency seven years ago in Ayacucho's impoverished mountains.

The government says more than 10,000 people have died in the violence, which has spread throughout the southern Andes, down to coastal urban centres and recently into the cocaine-producing jungle.

A week ago, the government sent 1,200 paramilitary police to regain control of the jungle-cloaked Huallaga Valley, about 400 kilometres northeast of Lima, which has come under heavy violence by drug traffickers and rebels.

Finding the right suit to which to shift is only part of the problem faced by defenders. The choice of which card to play can be crucial.

Although he had no support for his partner's suit and the jump to three diamonds was invitation, North felt he had too much to pass. We cannot fault his bid of three no trump too much.

Since South almost surely held the king of hearts, West decided to steer clear of a lead in that suit lest he concede a crucial trick. He selected the top-of-nothing eight of spades for his opening salvo. Declarer won in hand and led a di-

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### A MAN FOR A MAN'S JOB

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ K 10

▼ 103

♦ A ♦ Q J 10 2 8

♦ K 9

EAST

♦ 8 3

▼ A ♦ Q 9 4

♦ 7 6 4 2

♦ J 10 7

WEST

♦ K 7 4 2

▼ K 6 5 2

♦ K 2

♦ K 3

SOUTH

♦ A ♦ Q 6

▼ K 8 7

♦ 6

♦ A ♦ Q 2 4

The bidding: South West North East

1 ♠ Pass

1 ♠ Pass

3 NT Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♦

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at a luncheon that he had not landed his Lear jet at Red Square. "but that's because I had a Soviet navigation."

West German teen-ager Mathias Rust has been detained since buzzing the Kremlin and landing his single-engine propeller plane in Red Square on May 26. That flight led to the resignation of the defence minister and the dismissal of the air defence chief.

Watson said that despite the shake-up, Soviet officials were cucking about the incident in private and are calling Red Square Sheremetev III, after the international airport complex just outside Moscow.

Just before the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, the Soviets built a modern airport called Sheremetev II alongside the Moscow embassy and now head of the Brown centre.

Watson, who was chairman and chief executive officer of International Business Machines Corporation before becoming ambassador to Moscow, said he favoured sharp cuts in nuclear weapons.

## Karachi police break up protest

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani police said Tuesday they fired tear-gas to disperse a crowd attacking a police station as fresh disturbances broke out in two districts of Karachi.

A spokesman said the police station at Landhi, an industrial suburb in the east of Pakistan's biggest city, was attacked by a 200-strong mob.

Witnesses said the protesters were demanding the release of people arrested during outbreaks

(California) case, and we will continue to discuss the serious issues created by this case and the arrest of Mr. Pervez in Philadelphia," Oakley said.

The United States has told the Pakistani government of its deep concern and "made clear our intentions to uphold to the fullest extent U.S. laws," she added.

The Pennsylvania case was uncovered in time to stop the metal exports, Oakley said, but the electronic material was successfully exported.

They were accused of illegally transferring \$1 million worth of sophisticated electronic measuring and testing equipment and computers to Pakistan via Hong Kong in 1982 and 1983.

Spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley was commenting on the indictment last week in Sacramento, California, of two American exporters and a Hong Kong im-

porter.